TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1868

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
jan17

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb 3 '65, 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec. 9, '65.

WLEE WOODKOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &, entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention. Jan 13, 1866.

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. G. W. STROHECKER,
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's.
Dec. 23, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attornays in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JOS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864 -tf

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 10.-tf.

# The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 12.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

## BLACK DINAH,
OR
## THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

BY ARTHUR L. MESERVE.

The orchard was all a-bloom with pink and-white scented blossoms, which the south-wind scattered over the green grass, and carried the perfume out on its wings to the distant fields. The robins had built their habitations on the apple trees, and the blue-birds had lain in cunning nest-eggs as blue as the backs of the songsters themselves, or the sky, smiling so serenely above them.

Mary Grant stood at the gate that led to the pasture close by the orchard wall. She was drinking in the spicy scents of the orchard, and her cheeks were like the apple blossoms. Her straw hat dangled from the hand that rested on the top bar of the gate, and her eyes that mocked the violets were gazing towards the pasture down the wide lane where two great white and red cows were grazing peacefully in company with a black colt.

"Dinah!"

As the girl spoke, the robins that had built in the apple tree by the corner set up a loud shout, as if they would eclipse the music of her voice, and were jealous of her power. They seemed to think that they were successful, for one more daring than the rest, ventured out on the end of a great limb that reached out towards her, and with his round, sparkling eyes, and dainty, tossing head, seemed to be laughing at her.

At the sound of her voice the colt raised its head and looked towards her; and the cows stopped their grazing and gazed up the lane with great clever eyes, to see if they could find from whence the voice had come.

"Dinah!"

The colt raised her head again and gave a low whinney, then arching her neck, spreading her tail like a banner, she came down the lane like the wind. For a moment she circled round, refusing to approach the gate, but at last obeyed the beckoning hand of Mary, and came and placed her head upon the girl's shoulder, lying it close to her face as affectionate as a child.

The young girl stroked Dinah's mane and patted her sleek sides; then she took her nose between her hands and looked straight into her almost human eyes.

"Does Dinah love Mary?" said the girl. The colt made no audible answer, yet it seemed that she understood the words, so still she stood, following every motion of the young girl with her black eyes.—Brutes have affection that should oftimes shame human beings.

Two men came down from the old brown farmhouse towards the gate. One was the only father Mary had ever known, her Uncle John, in whose house she had lived ever since she was an infant; the other was Hiram Vance, the village lawyer whom people called, and not without reason, a cold hard man. It seemed as though he never enjoyed life so well as when he had a mortgage upon some poor man's house and land.

Then he had no mercy. People had no right to be poor he said, and if they were they should be made examples of as a warning to others.

John Grant and the lawyer came up to the gate. The latter bade Mary good evening, in the soft, cat-like, purring voice he could assume when he wished to be particularly agreeable.

The girl replied to his salutations coldly, and then turned her attention again to the colt. She never liked the lawyer, and less of late than ever, for she had seen much of him. Every day for the last three weeks he had been to the farm-house. She knew that he held a mortgage upon the farm for three hundred dollars, but that would not require his presence every day, though the time was well nigh out. Mary was too much of a woman not, by this time, to have fathomed his object. He wanted a second wife. People told her that she was good looking. Putting this and that together, the truth came out.

She shuddered at the thought. She ever become the wife of Hiram Vance? Never! let fortune have what it might in store for her. Often she thought that death would be far preferable. He was three times her age, nearly. That alone ought to have precluded all such thoughts from his mind. He was nearly fifty, and she but sixteen.—Summer and winter, indeed.

"This is the colt," Squire Vance, and she needs no praise from me. She shows what she is for herself.

John Grant spoke with a husky voice, and there was something that looked suspiciously like a tear welling up from beneath his eye-lashes.

"A very good colt, neighbor Grant; in fact I hardly think there is a better anywhere in the country round. You raised her, you say.

"I did. I owned her mother; but was obliged to sell her to make a payment toward the farm. It was almost like selling one's own child. And then Charlie felt so badly to part with her, and Mary, here, cried herself sick that I gave them the colt, and promised that come what would, I would never sell it. I have seen hard times and still struggled to get along and not sell it, and now that Charles is gone it seems doubly hard to part with it!"

"O, Uncle John, you are going to sell Dinah? Indeed, you cannot—must not!" and Mary, starting at the very idea, gazed earnestly up in the face of John Grant.

"Mary I fear we must either part with the colt or with our own home. I am an old man, and where else shall I find a resting-place for my head? Our only hope now lies buried on a Southern battle-field."

"O, Uncle, do not sell Dinah! Remember your promise to the dead, that come what would, you would never sell her.—How can you break your word?" cried the girl grasping his hands, and giving way to a burst of tears, unmindful that the strong man had as much as he could do to control his own emotions.

"It is like breaking my heart to do so, Mary!"

"Then why do you? I will go out to work; and I know Mr. Vance will give us more time in which to redeem the farm."

The lawyer shook his head slowly, yet he did not say explicitly. He was too cautious for that. "Perhaps"—he began.

"Do you hear that, Uncle? He almost says we shall have more time, and we can yet redeem the farm, can't we Dinah?"

The colt gave a low whinney, and placed its nose up to her face, as if she understood that the girl was pleading for her.—Mary stroked her face and mane, and looked eagerly up into the countenance of her Uncle, watching narrowly.

"Well, Mary, if you and the 'Squire can arrange matters, I will gladly keep the colt. God knows I would not part with her, if it were possible to keep her. You and the 'Squire can talk it over while I drive up the cows.

John Grant opened the gate and passed down the lane to where the cows were feeding, leaving Mary with the lawyer. For a number of moments there was a silence, and then the girl gazed timidly up in the lawyer's face, as if she would read his heart mirrored there.

"You will give us time, Mr. Vance. You will not foreclose our mortgage now?" she said inquiringly.

"On one condition, Mary, I will give up the mortgage, and you can then do as you please with the colt."

Again Mary raised her eyes, but they fell suddenly. She liked not to look upon his face. It almost made her shudder in spite of all her efforts to be calm. He seemed to be waiting for her to speak, but no words came from her closed lips. She did not dare to ask the condition. Her heart whispered what it would be, yet she tried to think he did not mean it.

"Mary," he said, taking her hand, which was cold as ice, and which she from fear of offending, dare not withdraw, "I have something that I have long wished to say to you, and which, if you are the considerate girl I take you to be, will put this matter of the mortgage forever at rest. My house is lonely, and I want some one to fill my dead wife's place. I am an old man to what you are, but my heart is warm, and I will try to make you happy, as well as to take a load from the shoulders of your Uncle. Mary, will you be my wife?"

For a few moments the girl could not speak. This was the sacrifice he wanted. Should it be given. Never! the hot blood surged from her heart and gave her new strength.

"Mr. Vance, I cannot be your wife; I am but a girl now, and you are an old man. Do not mention this again to me, for it can never be."

The last sentence was added, for she thought him about to speak to urge his suit. She was mistaken.

"Good evening, Miss Grant," he said, and he turned away, walking rapidly towards the farm-house, beyond which lay the road that led to the village.

Mary watched him until he disappeared from view beyond the farmhouse. Not that she cared whither he went, but looking as one sometimes does, on vacancy, finding it almost impossible to withdraw her gaze. With a sigh of relief, she saw him disappear from view; and then she went up to the farmhouse, all unmindful that the colt was gazing in wonder at her returning without her, for every night they had gone up together.

John Grant came up the lane driving the cows before him. He saw the colt still standing by the gate, and Mary beyond, going slowly homeward. By this he know that the lawyer had spoken; that the die was cast which decided the fate of the homestead, and the ownership of the colt, that his son had prized so highly.

John Grant saw matters only in a worldly point of view. He thought only of the good that would come to all of them by the alliance of his niece with the lawyer. His position would be equal to any one in the country; for Hiram Vance held his head high, and his wife would take the front rank in society. The old homestead, so dear to them all, would retain the family name, and a stranger would not till the land that had so long belonged to the Grants; and besides this, the colt would not be sold, and the promise to his lost son would be kept. Mary should have her as a bridal portion, and when he has gone the Grant homestead should also be hers.

Full of these thoughts, he opened the gate and drove the cows and colt through, and up to the barnyard, where he found Mary waiting with her pails ready to fill with the rich, frothy milk. One glance at her face showed that the plans he had cherished for her, all his hopes and expectations, were but idle fancies. She had accepted the sacrifice rather than the hand and fortune of Hiram Vance.

The days went on. The last golden weeks of summer were waning, and September, laden with harvest sheaves, was nigh at hand. Where the blossoms had hung in the orchard, now red-cheeked apples looked out from among the green leaves, giving promise of goodly cheer when the long winter evenings should have come, and the snows lie piled deep around the farmhouse, heaped there by the blustering winds.

In all these weeks Hiram Vance had not come to the farmhouse; and only once had his name passed between the uncle and his niece, and this was on the day when the term of the mortgage expired. At dinner, Mary had said:

"Uncle, I suppose you will see Lawyer Vance to-day. Ask him to let the colt remain until fall. I know that for my sake and Charlie's you will let him stay in his old pasture, and I think he will be willing to save a dollar."

That afternoon John Grant went to the village and saw the lawyer. He would not take the colt now, but have the payment made all at once, when, by selling his cows, and the largest portion of his hay, John Grant hoped to obtain the remainder of the sum necessary. This was a little respite. The colt would remain at the farmhouse for a short time longer; yet it was only putting off the much dreaded day which must finally come.

The golden sunlight had faded from the hilltops, and the shadows of evening had fallen thick around the farmhouse of the Grants. The day's work had been finished, and John Grant sat in the open door enjoying his evening pipe, and the white smoke curling gracefully above his head in the gloom. By an open window of the broad kitchen sat Mary, her head bowed upon her hands, buried in the gloomy thoughts that hung over her young life.

There was not a ray of light shone through the darkness of the future to guide her steps to a single oasis of happiness, such as most mortals look forward to hopefully, trustfully, yet often pursuing it as a phantom that is never overtaken. Her uncle had refused to let her leave him to toil for her own maintenance, but she knew that the time must soon come, for he would soon be past his labors, and the little farm would not produce enough to support them, and pay the wages that a farm hand would demand. Then would come hard and weary toil, but she did not shrink from this. She could work, if she had the health that now was hers. She only thought of the long, tiresome, loveless future that was spread out like a straight, dusty road, reaching far into the future.

"Who is that down by the gate, Mary?" said her uncle, taking his pipe from his mouth, and knocking the ashes from the bowl against the bench on which he was seated. "I thought he meant to call here when I saw him coming up the road."

Mary raised her head and gazed listlessly out into the gloom. Her heart gave a great throb, as she saw that the one approaching the house wore the army blue of her country, and there was something in his walk that reminded her of Charlie, their Charlie. Since he went away, she had not seen one in a soldier's dress without thinking of him.

Nearer and nearer he came; her heart stood still for a moment, and then gave a wild throb. Merciful Father, could the grave give up its dead? Had the battle-field yielded up its victim?

For her life she could not have stirred from her seat, but sat motionless as if bound by chains. The soldier came up the walk, and accosted her Uncle. The voice only rendered her more spell-bound.

"Will you give a shelter to a soldier of the Union to-night? I know your son, and he bade me, if I lived to come North, to call and see you."

"You know Charlie?" And John Grant sprang upon his feet. "A soldier is always welcome, but this makes you doubly so. Were you with him when he died?" And the father's voice was tremulous with emotion.

"I was with him in the Wilderness, and saw him when the battle was over; not five minutes before they carried him away!"

"Carried him away? Who?"

"The rebels. He was badly wounded in the shoulder."

"Did he not die there?" cried the old man, in great excitement.

"No, he was taken prisoner, and—"

"Charlie?"

The spell was broken. Out through the open door, she sprang, and was clasped in the soldier's arms, and pressed to his heart.

"Mary!"

"My son, my son! O God, I thank thee! And John Grant grasped the hand that had been released, and held out towards him.

There is little more for us to tell; though the story was long that Charley told them that night, of battle fields, and weary days in dreary southern prisons, and of the welcome exchange that came at last, though so long delayed.

We need add but little more. The colt still grazes in its old pasture down by the orchard, as sleek and beautiful as ever; and Charlie Grant has a wife whose name is Mary. The mortgage was paid to the last dollar, and Hiram Vance was disappointed in receiving neither of the prizes he so much coveted. But not long after he solaced himself by taking unto himself a wife nearer his own age, and who did the honors of his house perhaps better than they would have been performed by Mary.

Charlie Grant's wound prevented further service, and a discharge was obtained. His presence drove away all the gloom that had so long hovered over the homestead of the Grants.

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THE loss of the shipping during the year just closed has been greater than for any year previously reported. The numbers lost and damaged were 75 steamers, 197 ships, 260 barques, 357 brigs, 351 schooners, valued at $19,286,000, exclusive of their cargoes. Their losses in 1861 were $19,030,650; in 1862, $16,500,600; in 1863, $18,610,200; and in 1864, $17,766,000; and the grand total in five years $91,186,459; rather a large sum. And let it be borne in mind that probably $90,000,000 of this have been paid by the underwriters. The extent and value of our shipping, when reduced to figures, shows it superior to any other single interest in the country.

NORWALK, Connecticut, is exercised about body snatchers, who, on Sunday night last dug up the body of a young lady who had been buried that afternoon, and succeeded beyond their anticipations. She had been buried while in a cataleptic fit, and, upon being exposed to the night air, animation was restored. The resurrectionists fled, and she walked home. Her parents refused to admit her, believing her to be a ghost. She then went to the house of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. He took her in, and on Monday morning they were married. Quite romantic.

"Now, girls," said Mrs. Partington, the other day to her nieces, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be murdered."

"Why so, aunt?"

"Why, I see by the papers that we've got almost ten thousand post offices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day. The Lord have mercy on us poor widows," and the lady stepped quickly to the looking glass to put on her new cap.

"MADAM, your boy cannot pass at half fare; he is too large," said the conductor of a railroad train, which had been long detained on the road, by the snow.

"He may be too large now," replied the matron, "but he was small enough when we started." The conductor gave in, and the boy passed for half fare.

IN Russia, a coffin fair is held once a year. Every peasant who has an aged parent buys a coffin. The present is always acceptable, for the receiver feels assured that he will have a Christian burial, and is proud of the son who thus cares for his last resting place.

A LITTLE girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, "she was too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

"WHY do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr Jones?"

"It is so weak, ma'am," replied Mr. Jones demurely, "that I thought I would let it rest."

A MISSOURI paper announced a short time since that "the wife crop in Gasconade county yielded 10,000 gals." The next week the editor came out with an "erratum"—for "wife" read "wine."

"WHAT flower of beauty shall I marry?" said a handsome young spendthrift to his miserly governor. To which the governor replied with a grim smile, "Marigold."

ONE of our exchange praises an egg which it says was "laid on the table," by Rev. Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith seems to be a layman as well as a minister.

THERE is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is bald-headed, his wife can't pull his hair.

"I HATE Doctors' bills," as the man said when he caught the family physician kissing his wife.

"A MAN can't help what happens behind his back," as the scamp said when he was kicked out of the door at a dance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | One insertion. | Two do. | Three do |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 lines or less. | $0 25 | $0 37½ | $0 50 |
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| 2 squares (24 lines.) | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| 3 squares (36 lines.) | 1 50 | 2 25 | 3 00 |

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| 6 lines or less. | $1 50 | $3 00 | $5 00 |
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| One column, | 15 00 | 22 00 | 35 00 |

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

## RELIGIOUS READING.

### THY WILL BE DONE.

I worship thee, sweet will of God!
And all thy ways adore;
And every day I live I long
To love thee more and more.

Man's weakness, waiting upon God!
Its end can never miss;
For man on earth no work can do
More angel-like than this.

He always wins who waits on God—
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost.

Ill, that God blesses, is our good,
An unblest good is ill;
And all is right that seems most wrong,
If it be his dear will!

When obstacles and trials seem
Like prison walls to be,
I do the little I can do,
And leave the rest to thee.

I have no cares, O blessed will!
For all my cares are thine;
I live in triumph, Lord, for thou
Hast made thy triumphs mine.

---

HON. JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of the Interior, presided at the late Missionary Anniversary of the M. E. Church, at Baltimore, and opened the services with an interesting and appropriate address. After congratulating the Church upon its entry on its second century of labor in the great work of converting the world, he said;

I hold that every man who is a real Christian is necessarily a better citizen; business men recognize this fact, and they will pay more for houses and property situated in convenient proximity to Christian churches. Thus are the benefits of Christianity in civilization being recognized. The Christian nations of to-day control the commerce, arts and sciences of the world. Christians have the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. God illustrates this truth by allowing Christian nations to obtain influence, property and power in the world; and if we had no other object to be attained than our national advancement, we should sustain the churches. If, therefore, I did not believe in the existence of God, or the truth of revealed religion, or in the influence of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of the soul, I would nevertheless, to the extent of my ability, assist the churches, for by this means I would augment the advance of civilization in its wealth and power. Do not understand by the "if" that I am not a believer in the things mentioned; I rejoice in them. There is a foolish timidity amongst men and women in confessing their own experience in this matter of the conversion of their individual souls. I make the statement here, and I want the record to stand—I know there is a revealed religion, soul-saving in its power, by a blessed experience.

---

WHEN a man has been faithful in the honest performance of his duty, he is thought better of than if success attend him in this world. But it so happens, in the Providence of God, that these material results do not follow. If he carries in his own mind the conciousness that he has tried to do what is right in the sight of God, rendering to everybody his due, contributing all he can to the general happiness and improvement, diffusing as much enjoyment and contentment as he can in the little circle of which he is the centre—with this conciousness he goes through life "happy as a king, though he may not be a king;" ends it in felicity, and goes where there is an end of all those controversies, because there is but one God and one Father, before whom all his children are equal.—CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

NEVER put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil, is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself. As to the pure, all things are pure, even so to the impure, all things are impure.—*Hare.*

How deeply rooted must unbelief be in our hearts, when we are surprised to find our prayers answered, instead of feeling sure that they will be so if they are only offered up in faith, and are in accordance with the will of God.—*Hare.*

HE forced him not; he touched him not; he only said—"cast thyself down," that we may know that whosoever obeyeth the devil, casth himself down, for the devil may suggest, compel he cannot.—*St. Chrysostum.*

# THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

*SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.*


### FREE TRADE.

The downfall of this institution will operate in a remarkable manner in favor of the futures of the poor and industrious people of America. It is one thing to be born and reared in this country, and it is another to be born and reared an Englishman or a Frenchman and to live and die in England or France. As long as people exist they will cherish a warmer feeling for the land of their birth than they will for a country separated from them by language, habits, forms of government and oceans. Human nature, so far as the desire for self preservation and comfort is concerned, is unchangeable. Americans desire to be free, and also to have at hand all the means of comfort and happiness. They know that foreign countries can furnish to our markets iron, cloths, cutlery, and other wares at a far less cost than we can produce them; but what signify a cheap market when one has nothing wherewith to buy? The farmer when crops are good, has abundance to purchase supplies, but he is not the only class of Americans. America is not an agricultural territory: Everywhere the sound of the spinning jenny and the forgeman's hammer are heard, giving employment to thousands of our laboring poor. Shut up the factories, throw down your iron mills, and give us British cloths and iron at half price, and we will be happy. We are tired working for our employers at $2 per day, let us change our habits, our plan of education, and become tillers of the soil at one dollar a day, and we will be happy. Let us shut out from our market the flood of British capital seeking profitable employment here and drive it back to still further diminish the earnings of pauper Europe. If we send it back, it will swallow up the wages of the toiling foreigner and we shall be the gainer in cheap goods, without money to purchase. Keep down manufactures that our grain and provisions may go abroad to feed the overgrown cities of the old country, and increase their military strength. We must not build our towns or cities, but let our broad acres shine with rich harvests, our natural wealth, and be satisfied. Poland is rich because she is an agricultural country. Hungary is fertile, and so are Wallachia and Moldavia. Why strain our nerves, why incur needless expense to build towns on our prairies and plains of the west when the most flourishing countries of the east are without them. Where are their military strength? Where are their teeming populations, who would be ready to rush to the defence of their country and its liberties? Poland at the feet of Prussia and Russia; Hungary crouching at the throne of the House of Hapsburg, and the Principalities groaning under the knout of Muscovy and the bowstring of Turkey are examples of free trade? Need we go so far? Place the 1,200,000 veterans of the Union army again in opposition to the handful of worn-out and crushed soldiers of the rebel army, and you will have an illustration of the value and effect of manufactures upon the peace and prosperity of a country. Backed by all the enterprise and wealth of England, sustained by the influence of imperial France, clothed and armed by those powers, the South fell at the feet of a united manufacturing North. Is there an American poorer to-day because free trade was not the policy of the United States? If he is, it is not the poor man, whose only capital is his bone and sinew. It is the man of large means, with broad capital, whose money goes abroad into European markets to buy cheap and sell dear at home. If we say it, it is with him, it is no injustice to him, because his large fortune is not augmented at the expense of a diminution of half the wages of the laborers. The field in discussion is broad and ample, but the past of America must be the guide for the future.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made lately to blow up the office of the West Virginia *Journal*, in Charlestown, West Virginia, by a torpedo.

## MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK

### ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

### THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY ENDORSED.

### The Speech of Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Cooper Institute was thronged to-night by the people of New York. All the streets in the immediate neighborhood were also filled with thousands of the supporters of the President. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided, assisted by a large number of the most prominent citizens as vice presidents. The meeting was very enthusiastic David Dudley Field presented an address to the people of New York, and a series of resolutions. The address is to the effect that the first question before the people is the great one of pacification. What the country needs is repose. The conflict of arms has ceased. The conflict of passion which led to arms should cease also. Our heroic soldiers [Cheers.] feel no enmity towards those they have overcome. The only element of disturbance is the political condition of the Freedmen. There is no substantial disagreement among loyal men respecting their civil rights. We all agreed that they must have the civil rights of any other class of citizens—the rights of person and property, to sue and to testify; in short, equality before the law—but whether they shall also have the suffrage is the dividing question. There can, however, be no question whatever, that under the Constitution, the power of determining who shall or shall not enjoy the elective franchise belongs exclusively to the respective States. New York has no more right to say who shall or shall not vote in Virginia than Virginia has to say who shall or who shall not vote in New York. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political trust. If it is even true that every person who is subject to the law is entitled to a part in working them, then every sojourner amongst us, every foreigner in the land, is entitled to vote. Because the blacks have fought for the country, that does not necessarily give them a right to govern it or participate in its government. If it were otherwise, every brave boy from sixteen to twenty-one who fought in the Union ranks, should have a vote without waiting for years to participate in the government to which he is subjected. The blacks fought for a country, and they have it. They fought for freedom, and they have it. We should welcome our emancipated brothers to the rights of manhood, but when we are asked to give all men of his race at the moment of their emancipation the right to participate in the government, we must answer in the words of one of their number, more intelligent than many others, white or black, "the able-bodied only bear arms, the able-minded only should vote."

The address commends the President's veto, and expresses the conviction that the exclusion from representation of the eleven States now unrepresented in Congress of loyal men who are fairly elected and can take the oath, is manifest usurpation. It concludes by expressing confidence in the integrity and fidelity to the principles in reference to which he was elected; of Andrew Johnson's hearty commendation of his two messages, and its readiness to support him in all constitutional measures for the public welfare. The resolutions are to the same effect, and in addition approve the action of Senator Morgan and Representatives Raymond and Darling in sustaining the President's veto.

Secretary Seward said after a few words of introduction: "What shall I speak of or about? The call of your meeting specifies the subject, but first let me say, I am not here as an alarmist, to tell you that the nation is in peril or danger; in peril if you adopt these opinions, in peril if you neglect them, in peril if you adopt the views of a party or the real majority in Congress, or if you respect them. It is not in peril in any way, nor do I think the cause of liberty and freedom, the cause of progress or civilization, the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The Union, that is to say, the nation, has been restored from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from tempest into the verge of a safe harbor, and is now securely riding into her moorings, without broken spar or leak. There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches these moorings. One pilot says that she can safely enter directly through them. The other says that she must back, and lowering sail, take time to go around them. That is all the difference. It is merely the difference of opinion between pilots. I should not practice my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think them both sincere and honest. But the vessel will go in in safety one way or the other. The worst that need happen will be that, by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little and some honest, capable and even deserving politicians and statesmen, President and Congressmen, may get washed overboard. I shall be sorry for this, but if it cannot be prevented it can be borne. If I am one of the unfortunate, let no friend be concerned on that account. As honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen and President will make their appearance hereafter, faster than needed to command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have stalked their hour upon the deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. Nevertheless, although I do not think the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration, the subject before us is a difference of opinion that reveals itself but too clearly between the President and Congress. The President, as we all see, is a man of decided convictions. The legislative leaders are trying not to coincide with him in opinion; they have appealed to us outsiders to pronounce between them. The speaker then went on to prove that there was actually no difference of opinion between the President and Congress, however much it might seem otherwise. He said both have got the Union restored as originally planned it should be, without slavery, secession or compromise; not with freedmen and refugees abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with freedmen employed in productive, self-sustaining industry; with the refugees under the protection of law and order. The President sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the situation. Congress, on the other hand, hesitates, not because it has come out right, but because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy termination. I apprehend no serious difficulty, from the conviction that there never can be a successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied. Grant it that the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, dead even at the root. Then it follows necessarily that the States, sooner or later, must be organized by loyal men in accordance with the change in our fundamental law, and resume their places in Congress. All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion, and the executive and judicial departments are rapidly resuming their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States, are standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months, asking to be admitted to seats which rebel representatives had previously left. Meanwhile, Congress passes law after law, imposes burden after burden, and duty after duty, upon the States which, against their earnest desire, are left unrepresented. I feel sure that loyal men from these now loyal States, sooner or later, will be admitted into this Congress or the next. When this is done, the process of restoration will be complete, for that is all that remains to be done. The speaker thought that territorial governments for the seceded States were perfectly impracticable. This was also rejected by Mr. Lincoln. It is impossible to reduce the States to territories. Congress has a reconstruction committee, composed of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation for three months, to enable them to submit a plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation, and what have they given us? One proposed amendment to the Constitution to compel the excluded States to equalize suffrage upon penalty of abridgment of representation. This was no plan of reconstruction, but obstruction. The resolution which passed the House on Tuesday last directly declares that loyal representatives shall not be admitted from loyal States until Congress shall pass a law for that purpose, which law cannot be enacted without the President's approval, and which cannot be consistently given, in view of the opinions he is known to entertain. This resolution, then, is not a plan for reconstruction, but for indefinite postponement and delay. When the rebellion began, we determined to humiliate the rebels. We have humbled them, and brought them back with humiliation and repentance, suing for restoration. The popular voice was, that all the members of the family, however prodigal they had been, would be received at the board. These efforts at obstruction are as impracticable as I think they are vicious. No State can keep itself out of the Union, or keep itself in territorial condition under the Union. The States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits. States that are in the Union cannot keep any States that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to this experiment. It hesitated about Michigan and Missouri, reeled and staggered over Texas and California, and convulsed the nation about Kansas; yet they are all in the Union, all happy, all loyal. How many committees of conference did we have? How many joint resolutions denying that Congress ever would consent to the admission of such unwelcome intruders? How many compromises securing guarantees for freedom and for slavery were broken and shattered, when one after the other of these States came in as if by a headlog thrust, and hurled by Almighty Providence, who was determined the people of this continent should not be many discordant ones, but one united nation. A joint committee of fifteen, in 1849, succeeded in excluding California for eight months, till a majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever the debate upon slavery. The compromise was by its terms perpetual. The compromise of 1850, which lasted four years and then perished, gave place to a now happily consummated adjustment of ths slavery question by complete abrogation of that institution. When I left Congress in 1861, committees and conventions demanded stipulations be put on New Mexico, Nevada and Colorado. You can never keep States out of the Union! The recent distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial grounds. They are begotten of miserable fears and factions. If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolutions of Congress could have had a chance of permanent success, that time has passed away. No State has ever been hindered from coming into the Union except on questions of African bondage, which has now gone to the dogs, and surely finished. No State will ever hereafter be hindered from coming into the Union on the ground of slavery. It is a grave error to suppose the tendency to union has anything alarming in it. A Territory wants to be a State because it is a pleasant and good thing to have the privileges of a State. I would not keep a State in a territorial condition any longer than compelled. In the beginning practically every State had slavery. We abolished it, some States without disorder, and when slavery raised itself in opposition to the Government we destroyed it altogether. We have done all this in ninety years, without an imperial government or proconsular territorial system, but in equal States, presided over by a federal or restricted government. They are settling the whole case of the African in the West Indies, just as we are. The conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau is in its consequences comparatively unimportant, and would excite little interest if it stood alone. Both agree that this Bureau was created for the transition period between war and peace, and should cease at the end of that period. The President thinks that period has nearly passed, and the original bill is sufficient, while Congress thinks that the original bill needs enlarging. I agree with the President, hoping that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be necessary, but that the whole question may be simplified by simple reference to the existing law. The law of March 3d, 1865, which created the Freedmen's Bureau, provides that it shall continue in force during the war of the rebellion, and one full year thereafter. When does that year expire? In the President's judgment, as I understand the matter, the war of the rebellion has been coming and is still coming to an end, but is not yet fully closed. It is on this ground that he maintains an army, continues the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the exercise of martial law. When these things were found necessary in the rebel States, the existence of rebellion was legally announced by Executive proclamation in 1861. The end of the rebellion ought to be, and may be expected to be announced by competent declaration of the President and Congress. For all practical purposes, the rebellion will in law come to an end if the President or Congress, one or both, officially announces the termination Now suppose the announcement to be made by the President and by Congress or by either of them, to-morrow; in that case the Freedmen's Bureau is continued by virtue of the condition prescribed in the act of March 3, 1865, one year after such proclamation shall be made. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau would continue by original limitation until the 22d day of February, 1867, a very proper day on which to bring it to an end. If Congress shall find it necessary to prolong its existence, it can at once take the necessary steps, for it will at that date have been in operation nearly three years. Ought the President of the United States to be denounced in the house of his enemies—much more ought he to be denounced in a house of his friends—for refusing, in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain, and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world? I trust this fault of declining imperial powers too hastily tendered by a too confiding Congress may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the Republic when a refusal of unnecessary powers and patronage by the President shall be held to be a crime. When it shall be so considered, the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive with imperial legions.

The meeting was also addressed by Postmaster General Dennison, Henry J. Raymond, Francis Cutting, Daniel Dickinson and George Opdyke.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—In the House last week Mr. Stevens declared that no party had ever passed a bankrupt law without thereby securing defeat at the subsequent elections. The fate of the pending bill is thought to be doubtful.

MORE ABOUT THE DRIFT WOOD.—The story about the county commissioner and the drift wood seems to increase in interest and importance. The people of the quiet town of Williamsburg, are becoming intensely interested in the matter. Various and numerous are the stories in regard to it. Some say it was a choice tree worth, for wood, four dollars, and that the Commissioner paid a neighbor one dollar for removing it, and charged the county four dollars for his trouble. If this be the correct version of the affair, it would not appear that the Commissioner had actually *kicked* the drift away; but that he had employed another to do the KICKING for $1, whilst he pocketed $4 clean profit. We suppose he calls this one per cent profit. in managing the affairs of the county on strictly economical principles, that is taking great care that the waste goes into the right pocket. But we must keep all quiet.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON vetoed what is called the Freedman's Bureau Bill, sent to him by Congress for his signature.—He returned it on the 16th inst. with his reasons for refusing to sign it. The Senate voted, "shall the bill pass, against the veto." On this the vote stood 30 to 18. It was, therefore sustained by the Senate. We publish in another column the speech of the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, which supports the President and his policy without reservation.

WE have received a list of the Union Soldiers buried at Andersonville. The list was taken from the official record of the prison By CLARA BARTON, and DORENCE ATWATER, and printed by the New York *Tribune Association*. Price twenty-five cents. Every friend of the Union should have one so to see why Jeff Davis is kept; the petted prisoner of our Government; and who is accountable for the murder of so many thousand of her true sons.

DURING the present week a Special Court for the trial of causes in which Judge King was concerned has been in session. Judge Taylor of Huntingdon presides and gives great satisfaction to the bar and all others having business in the Court. His profound knowledge of the law; unflagging patientes and pleasant manner eminently qualify him for the position of President Judge, which he has so ably filled for many years in the 24th district.—*Bedford Inquirer.*


## WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

**DIEFFENBACHER**

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
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Has the largest and best selected stock of
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Family Bibles,
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*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

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Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
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A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.
Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.
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THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED,
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ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING
original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

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Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of Accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE
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Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

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ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.
The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.
The Institution is now enjoing the largest patrounge ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.
The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with
BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES,
STATIONERY STORE,
AND A REGULAR
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,
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who desire the very best facilities for a
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,
we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an
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containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
*President*
T. E. MERCHANT,
*Supt. of Office: Business.*
Jan. 13, 1866

## COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices.
Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.
Jan. 13, 1866,—3 mo.

## TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on 400 acres of land, within one and a half miles of Altoona. It is good for charcoal, railroad ties, building, &c.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Feb. 17, 1866.

# THE WHIG.

*SATURDAY, MARCH* 3, 1866.


The cattle disease is raging in Montgomery county, this State.

Our Coal pile grows less—Mysteriously and perceptibly.

Look at the sign in front of the American House. It was painted for Capt. RAMEY by the well-known painters L. GAMPE & Co., near Price's store.

Burgess M'Farlane offers a reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke the street lamps in this place on Saturday night last.

A premature explosion occurred at the "Lanigan" Ore bank in this county, on the 20th inst., which resulted in seriously injuring two men, named James M'Goldick and Edward Mulhern.

WE have received GODEY'S Lady's Book for March. It opens with a splendid steel engraving, entitled "Knuckle Down," also a Fashion plate with the spring fashions. Flower pot Cover, &c. &c. Our ladies should each have a copy.

WE are pleased to learn that our friend JACOB H. STIFLER, has been elected for the fourth term, as Justice of the Peace, in and for Allegheny township. He was also elected Supervisor. The SQUIRE is one of our faithful school boy acquaintances and friends. Long may he wave, as one of the most popular men in his township.

A HARD CASE.—Under the late law which we published last week, the "*First National Bank of Hollidaysburg*" will have to pay one per cent. on its stock of fifty thousand dollars, amounting to *five hundred dollars*. We are not aware that the Bank does business to that amount, and if it does not, it would seem to be very hard to pay this tax. We have been around town since it went into operation and we have yet to see its first note.

DR. J. A. ROHRER, has just returned from the city and is now more fully prepared than ever to do business in his profession. He extracts teeth without the slightest pain to the patient, by employing *Nitrous Oxide Gas*, or more commonly known as "Laughing Gas." It is utterly harmless, not affecting the nerves in the least nor otherwise dangerous to the system. Office on Allegheny Street opposite the Logan House.

A friend just returned from the Shenandoah Valley, reports things as in a much better condition than newspaper reports seem disposed to make them. He says, the greatest determination is manifest in the people to bring up their beautiful valley to its former standard in agriculture and wealth. Every little stream has a portable saw-mill on its banks, sawing out lumber for building purposes, and the people genially short in conversation, but nevertheless, energetic.

## *ALTOONA LOCAL.*

ALTOONA, Feb. 28, 1866.

On last Sabbath evening the different denominations of this place omitting services in their own churches respectively, held a *union* meeting in Lutheran Church, with a view to raise funds to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless children of the freedmen, also the aged, infirm and decrepit of that race

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Parish, of Media, Dr. Gare and Rev. Cathers of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, all of whom spoke of the condition of the Freedmen in terms calculated to enkindle a feeling of sympathy in the bosom of the entire audience, using arguments alike in strength and eloquence, and sufficient to satisfy the most prejudiced mind that it is the christian duty of all to do something to mitigate the sufferings of this unfortunate people.

The same immutable Being, who created the white man created the black man, and the same omnific hand upholds and preserves the one as does the other. When we take this view of the matter we are convinced that it is our duty to organize a society and lend our support to the Freedmen's Bureau:—We have not learned the amount raised at the meeting, but believe the contributions were generally liberal.

Washington's birth day passed off quietly in this place. Early in the morning the Stars and Stripes, which have been unseen for some time, were unfurled and all day long proudly floated in the breeze of freedom.

The subject of city corporation has been for the present, referred to a committee, who are expected to draft and report a city charter. After giving the same publicity, the question "city or no city" is to be left to the vote of all citizens within the boundaries of the city prescribed by the committee for that purpose.

CLIO.

### THE FENIANS.

This organization has been engaged for the past few days in holding a Convention in Pittsburg. Matters appear smooth in their midst, Roberts resigning and recommending Gen. Sweeny, for the Presidency. This is their Fourth National Congress, and they seem to be much more of a unit than they were a few months ago. Their sole and only ambition appears to be the regeneration of Ireland, their native land, and they do not pretend to make a secret of it, but are rapidly increasing in numbers and courage. They do not desire to have anything to do whatever, with political parties in America, and are gaining the confidence of our capitalists to a surprising degree and in a manner well calculated to strike terror to the great English "Lion."

The Fenian question in the English Parliament brings the fact to light that our William H. Seward is suspected strongly of being the "Head Centre" of this 'dangerous' organization. They may well call it dangerous, as from the present aspect of affairs, we would judge, that if there is any shake in the throne of England and the British Island, they will shake ere long. Let it shake, it needs a shaking as deservingly as ever a vicious school boy did.

It is not ignoramuses who are leading this affair, as some might suppose, but the best Irish blood in this country, and of England and Ireland, and should a war break out, or should they make a determined move as they doubtless intend, they will not be all Irish officers and men in the ranks, but we venture to say, a "yank" or two will be with them as they were with us, to share the fortunes of the war. The scheme is looked upon by many as all idle bosh, but they are mistaken, and they will find it so before long, if we are allowed to judge from the present situation of their affairs and their sentiments.

GEN. GRANT AND SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Advertiser* telegraphs as follows:

There are abundant indications that Gen. Grant at least is not wholly satisfied with the working of affairs in the South. He believes the masses of the people are disposed to quiet and good order, and thinks they would shortly become peaceable citizens, but for the pressure and influence of their small local and county politicians and leaders. He has not found it advisable to order the troops home so rapidly as was anticipated six weeks ago, and as the volunteer soldiers are anxious to be relieved, he is urging action on the army bill, and a strenuous effort will be made to accomplish something concerning it in the Senate, at least, during the present week. He is also much annoyed at the situation in Kentucky and some sections of Tennessee, where the Union men are being persecuted and harrassed quite as badly as at any time during the war, and he is trying to devise, in connection with the civil authorities, some means for reaching the abuses practiced in this regard.—The Courts have recently ordered the arrest in the former State of a considerable number of late Confederate civil and military officers, and arrests for persecution of Unionists are likely to be made, unless a better state of affairs soon prevails.

The Clearfield *Journal* says that a hog belonging to Jacob Anthony, of that county, has been running wild in the woods for about three years; and that, a short time since, Mr. A., with a dog, tried to capture it, but the hog proved to fierce and strong for himself and dog. On Friday, February 10th, Mr. A., accompanied by two young men and three dogs, again went to look for the hog. After a short search, they found it in a clump of laurel bushes. The dogs were at on set upon the hog, but in an instant it killed one of them and severely wounded another, with its enormous tusks and then without hesitation, made a fierce attack on Wm. Mulholten, cutting him in both legs to the bone. It is supposed the hog would have killed Mr. Mulholleh had it not been for the timely assistance of his dog, and a bullet from a rifle in the hands of a Mr. M'Carty, which killed the hog.

The *Times* Washington special says: Mr. Hassaurer, Minister to Ecuador, has sent in his resignation to the State Department. Already there are four or five candidates for his succession, all from Ohio. Among the aspirants are two members of the Ohio Legislature.

—The Rev. Rufus F. Buell, died in Washington on Tuesday. He was for many years an eminent Missionary of the Baptist denomination to Greece.

POOR WHITES OF ALABAMA.—An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a report to the Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, states that in his visits among the poor whites and freedmen of Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson and Calhoun Counties of Alabama, he found great destitution among the whites. Their scanty supplies have been exhausted, and they now look to the Government alone for support. Many are without homes to shelter them. On one road leading to Talladega he saw four families who were living in the woods, with no better shelter from the inclemency of mid-winter than huts of pine boughs. Quite a number, he states, are living in this manner on the roads leading to the towns, most of whom are widows with families of children. The agent thinks that camps of widows and orphans will have to be established, where, by bringing them together, they can be more readily supplied with the necessaries of life.

—The Florida *Times* says: "We are in constant receipt of letters from gentlemen at the North who desire to settle in the State, asking if it will be safe for them to bring their families to reside among us. To such and all others we say that in no portion of the State is there any danger, either from the spirit of our citizens or from disorganization of society, and as a general thing good citizens from every quarter of the country will be welcome and find advantageous locations."

The *Times* mentions the arrival there of several citizens of Wisconsin, who had come to look for homes for themselves and their friends.

—A few evenings since three burglars visited the residence of Col. McKendry, (formerly of the second Massachusetts Cavalry,) in Milton, Mass., and attempted to enter his house.—The noise alarmed the Colonel, who seized two loaded revolvers, and without stopping to put on his clothes, went into the yard and confronted them.—They were very well-behaved burglars and allowed themselves to be driven into a shed, where the Colonel held them at bay with his revolvers until his clothing had been brought to him, and a rope to tie the men together, after which he marched them to the lock-up.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* says, that the guns that echoed over the country on the 22d in celebration of the President's veto were fired by men who a year ago were the bitterest enemies of Andrew Johnson and of the policy he then represented. Have they changed, or has he? We guess its has he.

### DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the rear portion of the first story of the five-storied brown stone building, Nos. 235 and 237 North Third street. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the two adjoining buildings, also five-storied brown stone, were enveloped in flame. The buildings were occupied by wholesale dealers in dry goods, hardware, fancy goods, &c. The buildings were owned, and in part occupied by the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., wholesale importers and dealers in dry goods. Their loss on buidlings and stock is estimated at $520,000. The total loss is computed at $700,000. The insurance amounts to $495,000. Nearly every insurance company in the city is a loser. One company loses $120,000.

During the fire, the heavy brick walls of one of the buildings fell in, covering a number of firemen beneath the ruins. As far as ascertained, one man was killed, and eight severely injured. There is a rumor that four more firemen are buried in the ruins, but this is probably untrue.

### FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT--LOSS OF LIFE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.

A terrific explosion of a boiler occured about 7½ o'clock last evening, at the furnace of J. &, H. J. Meilly, at Middletown, nine miles East of this city, resulting in the complete destruction of the furnace, and the death of five men, besides the wounding of six other persons, one of whom cannot survive. Eight boilers—four large and four small—were in the furnace, one of which was raised from its bed, passed up through the building, and carried a distance of five hundred yards, over a dwelling and a furnace, and lodged in the canal. All the other boilers were torn from their places, some passing through houses and other buildings. A portion of a boiler was hurled through a room in which two women were lying sick, but missed them. The bridge over the Union canal was carried away. A horse and cart standing near by were carried a distance of fifty yards, into the Union canal.

### THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE DECIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.

The great controversy between the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Atlantic and Great Western and Reading and Catawissa railroad companies, was decided this morning by Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania railroad company, the injunction prayed for being granted

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

*Four Steamers Burned—Loss* $500,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

The steamers Dictator, Luna, Leviathan and Pretona were burned at the levee tonight, together with a large amount of freight. The loss cannot be ascertained, but will probably reach $500,000.

## *OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1866.

After a temporary adjournment of a week or more, the Legislature is again in session. So far, but little general legislation has been had, and the indications are that but little more will be effected. The most important general act, so far, has been that repealing the State taxes on real estate.

Of local legislation, we have already more than a sufficiency, and the probability is that our statute books will be more than usually cumbered with private acts this session. Of the latter, that effected by your attentive and obliging member, JOS. G. ADLUM, Esq., in having your county embraced in what is known as the Westmoreland license bill, will, we doubt not, meet with the entire approval of your people.

There are now but three prominent candidates mentioned for the Union Gubernatorial nomination—Gen. GEARY and Messrs. KETCHUM and MOORHEAD. The former seems to have the "inside track," though Mr. KETCHUM'S strength is acknowledged by all. In the Democratic camp, Gen. GEORGE W. CASS looks as though, to use a Johnsonianism, he would neither be "bullied" nor "coaxed" into giving way to either CEYMER or ASA PACKER.

REX.

### HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

| | Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. |
|---|---|
| Family Flour, per bbl, | $9,50 |
| Extra " " | 8,75 |
| Superfine, | 8,25 |
| White wheat per bushel, | 2,00 |
| Red " " | 1,80 |
| Rye per bushel, | 80 |
| Corn per bushel, new, | 65 |
| Oats per bushel, | 40 00 |
| Barley per bushel, | 65 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 1,25 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 5,50 |
| Timothy Seed per bushel, | 2,50 |
| Flax Seed per bushel, | 2,30 |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour per barrel, | $10 50 |
| Extra " " | 10.00 |
| Superfine, " | 9.00@ 9.50 |
| Rye, per bushel, | 1 00 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 85@90 |
| Oats, per bushel, | 55@60 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 1.00 |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 1.50 |
| Butter, | 37@45 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 30. |


DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the butchering business, trading under the firm of J. F. Olmes & Sons, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of March, 1866. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of F. W Olmes on whom all persons are requested to call and settle.

J. F. OLMES,
F. W OLMES,
AUGUST OLMES.

☞ The business will be continued by J. F. OLMES and AUGUST OLMES, in the name of Olmes & Son, who respectively solicit a continuance of the public patronage. mar3-3t.

### A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. ADDRESS,

JOSEPH T INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y New York City.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON.

feb10 1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co; N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED!!

In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD TO CANVASS FOR

"The Great One-Volume WAR History,"

CONTAINING

FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out, and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morrocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on the books.

ALSO

"Life And Death In Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experieenced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one, either with or without a history, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and thers will find in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition—Send for terms, or call at

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa
feb. 24, 4t.

# NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

## CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices: cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

## BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

## HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

## SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

## 5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown. Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

## Small Advance on First Cost.

## Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

## LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg.

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse,, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co,'s New Warehouse Canal Basin,

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin,

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats, and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, for eign and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

## SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT GRAPE WINE!

## CASTELLA PORT BRANDY

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILIA, OPORTO.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

## USE THE BEST.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction.

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet. It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

## L. GAMPE & CO

HAS OPENED A

## PAINT SHOP,

IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting. Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.

By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.

The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman, who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St. N. Y

### STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as LEUCORRHŒA, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

### STOVES FOR SALE.

One Cook Cook—price $20; one large Egg Stove—price $10; one small Egg—price $4. Inquire at this office.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### FRUIT HOUSES.

The subject of fruit houses is becoming one of much interest to fruit raisers; many large buildings have already been erected in the West and others will go up the coming season. The great point to attain, appears to be to establish as nearly a uniform temperature as possible, maintaining it, say from 35 to 45, so as to prevent any change in the fruit, which exposure to a little higher temperature invariably produces. This is rather a new discovery—new at least in its practical application to any extent; but from the energy with which it has been lately taken up, we anticipate the best results. We wish our friend J. E. Mitchell, Esq., who is well posted in the matter, would communicate to the readers of the *Telegraph* such facts bearing upon it as might be calculated to attract to it additional attention.

A fruit house is about to be erected at Buffalo, at a cost of $100.000, with a capacity of *twenty-five thousand bushels*. Others have just been completed at Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, while others again have been thoroughly tested at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Greensburg, &c. Fruit can be preserved in these houses for a year in a natural state, retaining all their flavor and are ripened whenever wanted for the market by simply changing to a warmer temperature. Lemons and oranges have, for many years, in our large cities been preserved in dark cool caves throughout the summer.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### THE HOG DISEASE

This disease has swept off thousands of hogs at the west, and in some of the Southern States. It has lately appeared in some of the counties of Virginia, and made desolating work among the swine. The animal may appear well in the morning, but during the day its neck swells, and the next morning it is dead. The disease has been thought to be incurable, but the following is recommended as an effectual remedy, if it is promptly used: Make six or eight incisions, from one to two inches long, through the skin along the neck, where the swelling is the greatest. Then put in these incisions as much *corresive sublimate* as you can hold on the point of your penknife, spreading it on both sides of the cuts. This application counteracts the internal inflammation; in a few minutes an improvement is perceptible. Let the animal have plenty of fresh water to drink. Hogs are seldom attacked the second time. As the disease is contagious and often proves fatal to entire herds, medical aid should quickly be administered, and the diseased animals be kept separate.—*Exchange.*

### FINE WOOL.

Klippart, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, received yesterday from Baron Von Steiger of Saxony, Germany, specimens of what is described as the finest wool in the world. Accompanying the specimens were photographs of the sheep from which the wool was taken. The Baron's establishment for breeding full blood merino sheep at Leutewitz near Meifsen, in the kingdom of Saxony, is one of the most noted in Europe, and his sheep have carried off the premiums at the great international exhibitions in France and England. These specimens have been added to the already large collection of the Society, and the pictured representation of the sheep celebrities are soon to adorn the walls of the Agricultural rooms.—*O. S. Journal.*

### TO PREVENT YOUNG FRUIT TREES FROM BEING INJURED BY RABBITS.

Take 3 parts of melted tallow, one part of tar, and mix them well together over a gentle fire. With a brush go over the bark of the trees with the mixture in a milk-warm state, as thin as it can be put on with a brush. This coating will not hinder the sap expanding in the smallest degree. Its efficiency has been tried by applying the mixture to one tree and missing the next. None of those to which the mixture had been applied were injured, while most of the others were. November is the best time to use the above mixture, but any of the cool months will do.

ENGLISH MEAT SUPPLY.—The number of cattle landed from this continent on the shores of England, every day, averages about one thousand head. This importation amounts on an average to $75,000 a day. It will be perceived that this must constitute almost the only means of exchange of many countries from which the largest supplies are drawn, so that any prohibition or essential change which might be introduced to prevent the further introduction of the cattle plague must lead to a grand disorganization of the system of commerce and investments throughout Europe. It becomes a serious question, therefore, whether any prohibition is practicable.

FLOOR OF POULTRY HOUSES.—Most farmers neglect the poultry houses as of little consequence. They don't consider the amount of manure they might manufacture with a little care. Let the floor be of dry earth. Turn it over two or three times a week regularly and remove it entirely once in about two months, replacing it with fresh dry earth. In this way you can make a large quantity of very good manure, and it is worth attending to. We take and lay in a quantity of light soil for this purpose before the ground is froze up. If you neglected this, you can use sifted coal ashes.

THEODORE TILTON gets $4,000 a year as editor of the N. Y. *Independent.*


PROSPECTUS OF THE "HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH" FOR THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1866.

GEORGE BERGNER.....Proprietor.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH is the only Newspaper at the State Capital, which gives a resume of the daily proceedings of the Legislature, and as the session of 1866 has just commenced, those desirous of placing their names on our subscription books should not delay doing so immediately.

THE morning edition of the TELEGRAPH, besides containing a condensed statement of each day's proceedings of the Legislature, gives the earliest telegraphic reports of important events throughout the country, and will contain also a synopsis of each day's proceedings of Congress, all of which is accessible to the readers along the Pennsylvania railroad west, the Northern Central north, the Lebanon Valley east, and the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, from five to eight hours in advance of the papers from New York and Philadelphia.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, in advance | $6 00 |
| Six months, " | 3 00 |
| Three months, " | 1 50 |
| For the Session | 1 50 |

No subscriptions taken for a less period than three months.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH will contain a resume of all the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, condensed reports of the Telegraphic news which appears in the DAILY TELEGRAPH, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, and such other important matter necessary to make up first-class Political, Literary, and General News intelligence.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, in advance | $2 00 |
| Three copies to one address, in advance, | 4 50 |
| Five copies to one address in advance, and and extra copy to sender of club, | 7 50 |

Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Jan. 11. Harrisburg, Pa.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

**Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,** MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

**Dialogue Between Two Men.**

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan. 9 65.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on a tract of land situate one and a half miles north of FOSTORIA, on the Allegheny mountain, containing 430 acres. It is white pine, hemlock, white oak, &c, suitable for lumber, railroad ties, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

Duff's College!

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 37 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE

THE UNLIMITED, IN

Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money.

Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own systems of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect systems in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

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☞ It is a universally conceded FACT that

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Has the largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing—the Newest Goods—the tastiest styles, the best quality of work—the lowest prices—and the most obliging salesmen are to be found in Blair County. We deems it unnecessary to enumerate—suffice to say that our stock embraces every grade and description of

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

In single garments and whole suits,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TRUNKS AND VALICES

Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

While making the above announcement to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, we take the pleasure in assuring them of our determination to furnish the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and our belief from the IMMENSE and attractive stock now on hand (and to which we are constantly making large additions) a ready and desirable selection may be made, suiting the taste, befitting the style and accomodating the pocket of one and all. All are therefore invited to pay us a visit and examine and price our goods, whether wishing to purchase or merely see the styles and patterns. Everything will be cheerfully exhibited as it is no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 1!

LLOYD'S ROW,

Montgomery Street.

BAYERSDORFER &. BUEHLER.

☞ N. B. The highest cash prices paid for all kind of FUR SKINS. dec16tf.

For Sale!

One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales; new, weighing 2,000 pounds, at Price's store.

Also one tanning or windmill, having all the late improvements—never been used. jan. 13, '66.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO Save It!

And the Way to Save it is to BUY YOUR GOODS AT FUNK'S STORE. Duncansville Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A *Large, Attractive and Varied* ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandize!

Not excelled in Blair County, embracing among a large stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Ottaman, Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Delains, Ginghams, Prints.

*BROAD CLOTHS & SACKINGS,*

Also, Cloaks, Circular Sacques, &c., in elegant materials and newest styles.

SHAWLS

Elegant Broche, Shetland and Wool, double and single

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Dress and Cloak Trimings, Ribbons, Velvets Buttons, Belting, Buckles, Hair Nets Veils, &c in great variety,

MEN'S AND BOYS WEAR

Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels and Checks, Stripes, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and brown, table diaper, crash, &c.

*READY MADE CLOTHING.*

A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

A large stock, new designs, and low prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF *Groceries and Provisions*

In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

CASH OR BARTER!

☞ Don't be led estray by the cries of lo here; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

*FUNK'S DUNCANSVILLE STORE*

IS THE PLACE to get what you want and everything you want, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

☞ All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ He returns thanks for patronage received in the past, and hopes by continued efforts to accommodate his friends and customers, and the largeness and variety of his stock, to merit and receive a continuance of the support and good will of the people.

JAMES FUNK.

Duncansville, Dec. 16, 1865.

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DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

**And can't make Drunkards.**

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphia. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicateing preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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| L. W. Foster, of Conn. Vice Pres't. | " 8,000 |

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | | |
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| J. M. Wayne, of Geo. | Associate Justice | 6,000 |
| J. Catron, of Tenn. | " " | 6,000 |
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The Supreme Court is held at Washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annually by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

### STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm. A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, A. L. Russel.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General, James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

### THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Ross.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L. Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stifler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. B. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt. Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor House, Obed E. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex. Knox. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coroner, Jacob Widensall.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and J. D Lee.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane,
Town Council, Andrew Myers, O. A. Traugh, A. F. Osterloh, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
School Directors, S. Calvin, Pres't. Samuel S. Barr, Secy, James D. Rea, Treas. Wm. Jack, Thad Banks, Jas. M. Kinports.

### POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

| *Post Offices.* | *Post Masters.* |
|---|---|
| Altoona, | G. W. Patton, |
| Antistown, | B. F. Bell, |
| Arch Spring, | Thomas S. Isett, |
| Bruce, | D. Aurandt, |
| Canoe Creek, | Joseph Stifler, |
| Duncansville, | John M. Gibbony, |
| East Sharpsburg, | J. Hoover, |
| East Freedom, | John P. Kephart, |
| Eldorado, | J. J. Canan, |
| Frankstown, | James McGeehan |
| Fostoria, | H. Meyers |
| Hollidaysburg, | James Bingham, |
| Martinsburg, | Miss Martha Campbell, |
| Newry, | Landon Reives, |
| Olivia, | S. B. Ewing, |
| Sabbath Rest, | W. F. Sellers, |
| Sarah, | Paul Mauk, |
| Sinking Valley, | D. P. Tussey, |
| Spangs Mills, | J. F. Spang, |
| Springfield Furnace, | Wm. M'Clelland |
| Tipton, | W. P. Dysart, |
| Tyrone, | J. S. Plummer, |
| Williamsburg, | W. J. Spencer, |
| Yellow Springs, | Samuel J. Fox. |

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $3; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

$10 REWARD.—Broke jail on the 7th inst, Milliken Dreter, aged about fifteen years, light hair and light complexion, and dressed in dark coat, brown pants and slouch hat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Blair county jail.

M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.
Hollidaysburg, Jan. 17th 1866.